



The City of San Diego
Report to the City Council

DATE ISSUED: June 14, 2016 REPORT No. 16-063
ATTENTION: Honorable Sherri Lightner and Members of the City Council
SUBJECT: Amendment to the Emergency Water Regulations: San Diego
Municipal Code Section 67.38 and implement Drought Response Level
1 (Drought Watch)

REQUESTED ACTION: Approve the proposed amendment and forward to City Council for adoption; and activate Drought Response Level 1 (Drought Watch).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed amendment to the Emergency Water Restrictions, Municipal Code 67.38; and activate Drought Response Level 1 (Drought Watch).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF ITEM BACKGROUND:

On May 9, 2016, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-37-16, directing actions aimed at using water wisely, reducing water waste, and improving water use efficiency. The Governor's Executive Order directed the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to permanently prohibit practices that waste potable water and adjust emergency water conservation regulations through January 2017, in recognition of differing water supply conditions across the state. On May 18, 2016, the SWRCB adopted amendments to the emergency regulations. This item recommends that the San Diego Municipal Code Section (SDMCS) 67.3802 and 67.3803 be updated to be consistent in language with the new state permanent prohibitions, and that the City of San Diego (City), move from the current Drought Response Level 2 - Drought Alert Condition, and activate the Drought Response Level 1 - Drought Watch. The Drought Response Level 1 - Drought Watch promotes voluntary water conservation measures in addition to permanent water restrictions specified in SDMCS 67.3803.

Background

On April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15 mandating substantial water reductions across the state of California. This was based on historic low levels of snowpack in the Sierras and the continuing drought conditions. For the first time in state history, the Governor directed the State Water Resources Control Board to implement mandatory water reductions in cities and towns across California to reduce potable, urban water usage by 25 percent, statewide, as compared to the amount used in 2013. The Mayor and City staff strongly advocated that considerations be given to cities and water agencies that have implemented significant conservation measures early (Attachment A). As such,

the City benefitted from its early implementation of conservation measures and had the 25 percent reduction mandate reduced to 16 percent from 2013 water usage.

Although the City implemented Drought Response Level 2 – Drought Alert Condition as of October 21, 2014, recognizing that the emergency conservation requirements can be achieved from reductions in outdoor water use and in response to the SWRCB regulations, effective July 1, 2015, the City revised its Emergency Water Regulations to require a maximum of two assigned watering days per week, with a run time of five minutes per station for standard fan spray irrigation nozzles, and prohibited irrigation during and within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.

On March 10, 2016, SWRCB staff certified the supply of potable water from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant as drought-resilient, which allowed each of the CWA's member agencies to reduce its conservation standard by an amount up to 8%, but not beyond an 8% minimum conservation standard, with a retroactive application date of March 1, 2016. (Attachment B)

On May 9, 2016, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-37-16 (Attachment C), directing actions aimed at using water wisely, reducing water waste, and improving water use efficiency. The Executive Order, in part, directs the State Board to extend the emergency regulation for urban water conservation through the end of January 2017, and make adjustments in recognition of the differing water supply conditions across the state. Specifically, the Governor called for urban water suppliers to permanently issue monthly reports on water usage, the amount of conservation received and any enforcement efforts, and he authorized the permanent prohibition of a list of permanent prohibition of wasteful water practices in California, which include the following:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes;
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle;
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water features;
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians; and
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

Also on May 18, 2016, the State Board added and adopted the following restrictions to the Governor's Executive Order:

Serving of drinking water, other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drinks are served and/or purchased; and

Operators of hotels and motels not providing guests with the option of laundering towels and linens less frequently. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

Amendments to the City of San Diego's Water Use Restrictions

Since June 2011, the City has enforced permanent water use restrictions under SDMC§ 67.3803 called, "Water Waste Prohibitions." These restrictions already include the majority of the permanent restrictions listed in Executive Order B-37-16. The City also prohibits additional wasteful water practices such as irrigation in the middle of the day (between 10:00 am and 6:00 pm), overfilling of swimming pools and spas, and requires repairing leaks within 72 hours of detection. However, to completely align the City's SDMC§ to the state's permanent restrictions, use consistent language with the state, and provide clear communication to City customers, staff recommends changes to SDMC§ 67.3802 by replacing rain event with measurable rainfall and SDMC§ 67.3803 by adding the irrigation prohibitions during and after measurable precipitation and for turf on public street medians. See attachment for the strikeout version of SDMC§ 67.3802-3. (Attachment D)

Water Use Reduction Target

Early predictions about El Niño bringing relief to drought-stricken California came true, and reservoirs in northern California filled up quickly during the winter almost to capacity levels for the large reservoirs. Through extensive advocacy by the Mayor, City of San Diego staff and regional efforts, (Attachments E and F), the SWRCB considered amendments that recognized differing water supply conditions across the state, credit for investment in new drought proof water supply and a regional approach to drought response. On May 18, 2016, the State Board allowed urban water suppliers to self-certify their ability to meet water demands for the next three years by submitting documentation on available water supplies and anticipated demands for three dry years. The shortage in supply to meet the three-year demand will become the reduction target for the water agency.

One June 9, 2016, the County Water Authority (CWA) Board Vote to take a regional approach to the State's recently approved process for certifying supply sufficiency for the Water Authority's 24 member agencies (that the City is a member of) and establishing a new long-term drought awareness initiative. The CWA's initial calculations and analysis, using the new state formula, showed sufficient water supplies for San Diego region to meet demands even during three additional dry years, and project that the City won't be subject to state-mandated reductions through January of 2017.

Recent opening of the Carlsbad desalination plant and the San Vicente dam raise project as well as a variety of City of San Diego projects boosted regional water supplies. These investments in infrastructure allow the supplier to secure water supplies to meet the San Diego region's water demand, and as such, it is anticipated that the region will not have a reduction target based on this approach. (Attachment G) CWA 6/9/16 news release)

Despite these anticipated changes in the state's conservation mandate for the City, there needs to be a consistent and renewed commitment to be leaders in water conservation, water efficiency and drought proof new supply development such as Pure Water San Diego. The drought is still ongoing. Severe drought conditions still persist in many areas of the state.

Drought conditions may also persist in some parts of the state into 2017 and beyond, if warmer winter temperatures reduce water supply in mountain snowpack. We have seen

that the continued conservation efforts of San Diegans and the region's investment have paid off and allowed our community to manage through this drought, and we must continue to prepare for continued, or future droughts.

Implementing Drought Response to Level 1

Due to the ongoing drought, and consistent with the regional effort to recommend voluntary irrigation schedules and the anticipation that the City will not have a state mandated water use reduction target through January 2017, staff recommends that the City Council change the Drought Response from the current Level 2 (Drought Alert) to Level 1 (Drought Watch). The City will continue to enforce its permanent water use restrictions as listed in SDMCS 67.3803.

During the Level 1 - Drought Watch, all permanent prohibitions are enforced. In addition, the following measures are implemented on a voluntary basis:

1. Limit all landscape irrigation to no more than three days per week.
2. Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or hand held container or a garden hose sprinkler system on a timer to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.
3. The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment is permitted only before 10:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. with a hand-held container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle for quick rinses. Boats and boat engines are permitted to be washed down after use. Washing is permitted at any time on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash.
4. The use of recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available.
5. The use of water from fire hydrants will be limited to fire-fighting, meter installation by the Public Utilities Department as part of its Fire Hydrant Meter Program, and related activities or other activities necessary to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens.
6. Construction operations receiving water from a fire hydrant meter or water truck will not use water beyond normal construction activities, consistent with SDMCS 67.3803 and as required by regulatory agencies. Construction projects requiring watering for new landscaping materials shall adhere to the designated irrigation hours of only before 10:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m.

Enforcement

Given the action by the Governor to convert several emergency response measures to permanent restrictions and to require monthly reporting on enforcement efforts, the City will be required to continue its enforcement measures of mandatory restrictions. Around 55 percent of the Level 2 mandatory restrictions will become voluntary and unenforceable as the City moves to Level 1. Staff recommends reducing 2 of the 4 field representative

positions from the Water Conservation Enforcement group. The remaining two positions will enforce the new state permanent mandates.

Outreach

The move to the Drought Response Level 1 will require outreach by staff to ensure that the public is aware of the restrictions that are in place, and which ones are mandatory versus voluntary. Bill messages/bill inserts, informational flyers and fact sheets distributed at community events will reflect these in easy to read reference sheets. Web pages will be updated, the WasteNoWater smartphone app will provide the latest restrictions and programs in place, and various social media outlets will be used to communicate the new requirements. Press materials will help gather news coverage on these restrictions. Outreach materials are under active development and will be ready in advance of the proposed changes going into effect, pending Committee and Council approval.

Staff will also ensure that the existing conservation programs that assist customers in achieving water savings are promoted such as the residential and commercial survey programs, various rebates, sustainable landscape classes as well as educational awareness through local events and annual contests.

CITY STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL(S)/OBJECTIVE(S):

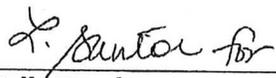
Goal # 3: Create and sustain a resilient and economically prosperous City
Objective # 2: Increase water independence

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS: None at this time. The resources needed to implement and enforce the emergency restrictions are included in the FY 2017 budget.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONTRACTING INFORMATION (if applicable):

N/A

PREVIOUS COUNCIL and/or COMMITTEE ACTIONS: The SDMC 67.38 was last modified on June 29, 2015, via Ordinance #20517, to reflect State mandates.



Halla Razak
Director, Public Utilities Department



Paz Gomez
Deputy Chief Operating Officer
Infrastructure/Public Works

- Attachment A: Letter to SWRCB dated December 2, 2015
- Attachment B:
- Attachment C: Executive Order B-37-16
- Attachment D: Strikeout version SDMC 67.3802-3
- Attachment E: Comment Letter dated April 14, 2016
- Attachment F: Comment Letter dated May 16, 2016
- Attachment G: CWA News Release dated June 9, 2016

Attachment A



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

December 2, 2015

Sent via Electronic Mail: commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov

Honorable Chair Felicia Marcus
and State Water Resources Control Board Members
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Chair Marcus and State Water Resources Control Board Members:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit comments on the potential extension and modification of the existing Emergency Regulation for Statewide Urban Water Conservation (Emergency Conservation Regulation). San Diego is fully committed to being leaders in water use efficiency programs and policies as well as fostering a strong baseline conservation ethic in our community.

We are responding to the three questions asked in the workshop notice. In addition to these comments, I thought it might be helpful to share with you the City of San Diego's experience with enacting programs to simultaneously achieve this extraordinary conservation while developing new drought-proof local water supplies as I believe this context is instructive to the broader policy discussion.

Question 1: What elements of the existing Emergency Regulation, if any, should be modified in an extended Emergency Regulation?

Allow an alternative compliance approach that accounts for the development of drought-resilient supplies. San Diego feels strongly that water suppliers should be allowed to meet Emergency Conservation Regulation targets through a combination of water use restrictions and the development of sustainable drought resistant supplies.

San Diego long ago understood the importance of diversifying its water supply portfolio (including conservation) and began efforts to do so in the early 1990s after we faced the possibility of a 50% reduction in water supplies. We learned the importance of being able to provide reliable water supplies to our community, especially our business community which requires certainty when forecasting water availability in order to maintain operations and possibly grow their businesses. Over the past quarter century, our community has supported investments in critical water supply projects and conservation to assure that San Diego moved increasingly towards water supply reliability and self-sufficiency.

As the City of San Diego and the greater San Diego region have chosen to make the necessary investments in these projects and programs, we have done so appreciating that they come at a



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Chair Felicia Marcus and State Water Resources Control Board Members
December 2, 2015

higher price. Our community was prepared for this eventuality, knowing that the extra cost would result in greater resilience. We considered it to be akin to a drought insurance policy.

It has been difficult to tell our ratepayers that their investments in local supply projects have not resulted in providing the buffer against drought as intended - that the Emergency Conservation Regulation does not recognize the introduction of new drought-proof water supplies as contributing towards the statewide water gap.

Two weeks ago, I presented a 5-year water rate increase proposal to San Diego's City Council for approval. At the rate hearing and the multiple preceding community presentations, we heard from our ratepayers that their trust had been strained because the reliability benefits that their investments were supposed to yield have not been forthcoming in this statewide drought response. Absent our requested modification to the Emergency Conservation Regulation we fear it will become increasingly difficult for agencies like ours to be able to justify more expensive investments in local water supply options, which we believe is contrary to the stated intent of the California Water Action Plan.

Promote Recycled Water Use. Recycled water benefits are multiple, not least of which is that it reduces ocean discharges. We support the recycled water adjustment presented by the Irvine Ranch Water District that provides a simple technical adjustment to normalize the impacts of the conservation standards such that recycled water customers are not conserving more than if they were using potable water. Also, while recycled water use should always be utilized in an efficient manner, we believe that restricting the use of recycled water is counterproductive to the State's goal of increasing recycled water use.

Allow Rollover Conservation Achievements between Regulation Phases 1 & 2. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) established a goal of 1.2 million acre-feet of savings for "Phase 1" of the Emergency Conservation Regulation that was set to expire in February 2016. Each agency was assigned a conservation standard that translated into a fixed amount of water savings. If the State Board does extend the Emergency Conservation Regulation past February 2016, we expect each agency to be given a water reduction new goal for "Phase 2". Water agencies that were able to achieve extra conservation, above its conservation standard, in Phase 1 of the Emergency Conservation Regulation should be able to count that extra conservation towards meeting their Phase 2 conservation goal.

Question 2: What additional data, if any, should the State Board be collecting through the Emergency Regulation and how would it be used?

We believe that monthly reporting to the State Board should be limited to assuring compliance with the Emergency Conservation Regulation in as simple a format as is possible.

Question 3: How should the State Board account for precipitation after January 2016 in its implementation of any extension of the Emergency Regulation?

Nexus to Demonstrated Need. There needs to be a demonstrated nexus between the implementation of water use restrictions and the status of water supply conditions. Local and regional agencies should be able to petition the State Board for reduced conservation standards if local conditions demonstrate a reduced emergency status.

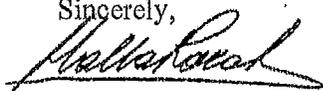
Assuming El Niño conditions have not replenished water supplies to bountiful levels by February, we prefer that the State Board works with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to evaluate factors such as the State Water Project Table A Allocations, snowpack measurements, and major reservoir storage conditions and establish "Phase 2" conservation standards at the end of the water year (April 2016). It will be very important that the State Board be prepared to curtail or terminate the Emergency Conservation Regulation at the point where conditions warrant it, even if after April 2016. As such, a month-to-month analysis may be warranted.

Conclusion

The City of San Diego is very pleased to be on the forefront of developing much needed new water supplies from potable reuse. We also have recently secured funding to invest in Citywide Smart Meters as part of our commitment to next-generation conservation programs. It is essential that our ratepayers know that our efforts to invest in water supply reliability and resilience are recognized. As such, we implore the State Board to modify the Emergency Conservation Regulation to allow an alternative compliance approach to meet Emergency Conservation Regulation targets through a combination of water use restrictions and the development of sustainable drought resistant supplies.

We also seek assurances that the State Board's continuance of the Emergency Conservation Regulation will be rooted in demonstrated need for water savings and that there will be an ability for local agencies or regions with sufficient water supplies on hand to petition for reduced conservation standards.

Sincerely,



Halla Razak, P.E.
Director of Public Utilities

CP/slh

Attachment B

Urban Water Supplier Conservation Standard for Extended Emergency Regulation Rulemaking - 2016
Summary Table Conservation Standards for Suppliers that Submitted Adjustments by 3/15/2016

Supplier Name	Original Conservation Standard (Released 7/15/15)	DRAFT Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD and Default Climate Adjustment ¹)	NEW Conservation Standard (Based on Supplier-Submitted Adjustments Received by 3/15/16) ²
Anahelm City of	20%	20%	13%
Antioch City of	28%	28%	27%
Arvin Community Services District	28%	21%	21%
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	28%	28%	28%
Bakersfield City of	36%	33%	31%
Banning City of	32%	28%	28%
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	36%	34%	32%
Blythe City of	32%	28%	28%
Brentwood City of	32%	29%	28%
Buena Park City of	20%	20%	13%
California Water Service Company Chico District	32%	30%	29%
California Water Service Company Dixon, City of	28%	25%	24%
California Water Service Company Dominguez	16%	16%	15%
California Water Service Company Hermosa/Redondo	20%	20%	19%
California Water Service Company King City	12%	10%	9%
California Water Service Company Livermore	24%	21%	21%
California Water Service Company Oroville	28%	26%	25%
California Water Service Company Visalia	32%	30%	29%
Camarillo City of	20%	20%	20%
Cambria Community Services District	8%	8%	8%
Camrosa Water District	32%	30%	24%
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	28%	28%	20%
Casitas Municipal Water District	32%	32%	32%
Castaic Lake Water Agency Santa Clarita Water Division	32%	29%	28%
Cerritos City of	28%	28%	21%
Chino City of	24%	22%	21%
Clovis City of	36%	34%	33%
Coachella City of	24%	20%	20%
Corona City of	28%	28%	28%
Crescenta Valley Water District	20%	18%	18%
Cucamonga Valley Water District	32%	30%	30%
Diablo Water District	28%	25%	23%
Dinuba City of	32%	30%	29%
Downey City of	20%	20%	14%
East Bay Municipal Utilities District	16%	16%	16%
East Orange County Water District	36%	36%	29%
East Valley Water District	28%	26%	22%
Eastern Municipal Water District	28%	28%	20%

¹ Based on R-GPCD (as reported by 1/1/16)

² For status of supplier-submitted adjustments, see Status Table

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El Centro City of	24%	20%	20%
El Dorado Irrigation District	28%	25%	24%
El Monte City of	8%	8%	8%
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	28%	28%	27%
Escondido City of	20%	18%	12%
Exeter City of	36%	34%	34%
Fairfield City of	20%	20%	19%
Fallbrook Public Utility District	36%	36%	28%
Folsom City of	32%	29%	28%
Fortuna City of	24%	20%	20%
Fountain Valley City of	20%	20%	13%
Fresno City of	28%	26%	25%
Fruitridge Vista Water Company	36%	33%	28%
Fullerton City of	28%	28%	21%
Galt City of	32%	29%	29%
Golden State Water Company Artesia	16%	16%	9%
Golden State Water Company Barstow	24%	20%	20%
Golden State Water Company Bay Point	12%	12%	12%
Golden State Water Company Claremont	32%	30%	30%
Golden State Water Company Cordova	36%	33%	32%
Golden State Water Company Cowan Heights	36%	36%	29%
Golden State Water Company Culver City	16%	16%	16%
Golden State Water Company Norwalk	12%	12%	8%
Golden State Water Company Orcutt	32%	32%	31%
Golden State Water Company Placentia	24%	24%	17%
Golden State Water Company S Arcadia	24%	22%	22%
Golden State Water Company S San Gabriel	12%	10%	10%
Golden State Water Company San Dimas	28%	26%	26%
Golden State Water Company Simi Valley	24%	22%	22%
Golden State Water Company Southwest	12%	12%	9%
Golden State Water Company Southwest	12%	12%	9%
Golden State Water Company West Orange	16%	16%	9%
Hanford City of	28%	24%	23%
Hawthorne City of	16%	16%	16%
Helix Water District	20%	20%	12%
Hemet City of	32%	14%	14%
Hesperia Water District City of	32%	28%	28%
Huntington Beach City of	20%	20%	13%
Huntington Park City of	8%	8%	8%

¹ Based on R-GPCD (as reported by 1/1/16)

² For status of supplier-submitted adjustments, see Status Table

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Indio City of	32%	28%	27%
Inglewood City of	12%	12%	11%
Irvine Ranch Water District	16%	16%	8%
Jurupa Community Service District	28%	28%	23%
Kerman, City of	32%	29%	29%
La Palma City of	20%	20%	13%
La Verne City of	32%	30%	30%
Laguna Beach County Water District	24%	24%	24%
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	28%	26%	26%
Lakeside Water District	20%	18%	12%
Lakewood City of	20%	20%	12%
Lamont Public Utility District	28%	25%	25%
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	36%	36%	35%
Lee Lake Water District	32%	32%	31%
Lincoln City of	32%	29%	28%
Loma Linda City of	32%	30%	30%
Long Beach City of	16%	12%	9%
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	16%	14%	14%
Los Banos, City of	28%	25%	24%
Lynwood City of	16%	16%	10%
Madera City of	28%	26%	26%
Manhattan Beach City of	20%	20%	18%
Manteca City of	32%	30%	27%
Marina Coast Water District	12%	12%	11%
Mesa Water District	20%	20%	13%
Modesto, City of	36%	34%	33%
Monte Vista Water District	24%	22%	22%
Montebello Land and Water Company	16%	16%	9%
Morgan Hill City of	28%	28%	27%
Mountain House Community Services District	25%	25%	21%
Nevada Irrigation District	36%	33%	33%
Newport Beach City of	28%	28%	21%
Norco City of	36%	36%	36%
North Tahoe Public Utility District	28%	25%	25%
Norwalk City of	20%	20%	17%
Oceanside City of	20%	20%	12%
Oildale Mutual Water Company	36%	33%	31%
Ollivenhain Municipal Water District	32%	32%	24%
Ontario City of	24%	22%	20%

¹ Based on R-GPCD (as reported by 1/1/16)

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Orange City of	28%	28%	21%
Orchard Dale Water District	12%	12%	8%
Otay Water District	20%	18%	12%
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	20%	18%	12%
Paramount City of	12%	12%	8%
Park Water Company	8%	8%	8%
Paso Robles City of	28%	24%	24%
Pico Water District	24%	24%	18%
Pismo Beach City of	24%	24%	22%
Pittsburg City of	20%	20%	19%
Placer County Water Agency	32%	29%	28%
Pleasanton City of	24%	24%	24%
Pomona City of	20%	18%	18%
Porterville City of	32%	26%	26%
Poway City of	32%	30%	24%
Rainbow Municipal Water District	36%	36%	28%
Ramona Municipal Water District	28%	26%	20%
Rancho California Water District	36%	36%	32%
Redding City of	36%	33%	33%
Redlands City of	36%	34%	33%
Reedley City of	24%	22%	22%
Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District	32%	32%	24%
Ripon City of	36%	34%	33%
Riverbank City of	32%	30%	30%
Riverside City of	28%	28%	25%
Riverside Highland Water Company	36%	34%	33%
Roseville City of	28%	25%	25%
Rubidoux Community Service District	28%	28%	20%
Sacramento County Water Agency	32%	25%	24%
San Bernardino City of	28%	26%	24%
San Bernardino County Service Area 70J	28%	25%	24%
San Diego City of	16%	16%	8%
San Dieguito Water District	28%	28%	20%
San Gabriel Valley Fontana Water Company	28%	26%	26%
San Jacinto City of	32%	30%	30%
San Juan Capistrano City of	28%	28%	27%
Santa Ana City of	12%	12%	8%
Santa Barbara City of	12%	12%	12%
Santa Fe Irrigation District	36%	36%	28%

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Santa Margarita Water District	24%	24%	23%
Shafter City of	36%	33%	32%
South Gate City of	12%	12%	8%
Suburban Water Systems San Jose Hills	24%	22%	22%
Sweetwater Authority	12%	12%	8%
Torrance City of	20%	20%	19%
Tulare, City of	32%	30%	30%
Tustin City of	28%	28%	21%
Twentynine Palms Water District	28%	24%	24%
Vacaville City of	32%	29%	25%
Vallecitos Water District	24%	24%	16%
Valley Center Municipal Water District	36%	34%	28%
Vaughn Water Company	36%	33%	30%
Victorville Water District	28%	24%	24%
Vista Irrigation District	20%	20%	12%
Wasco City of	36%	33%	32%
West Kern Water District	28%	25%	25%
West Sacramento City of	28%	25%	25%
West Valley Water District	32%	30%	28%
Western Municipal Water District of Riverside	32%	32%	28%
Westminster City of	20%	20%	13%
Whittier City of	20%	20%	17%
Woodland City of	24%	21%	20%
Yorba Linda Water District	36%	36%	28%
Yreka, City of	32%	30%	30%
Yuba City City of	32%	29%	28%

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**Urban Water Supplier Conservation Standard for Extended Emergency Regulation Rulemaking - 2016
Status Table Conservation Standards for Suppliers that Submitted Adjustments by 3/15/2016**

Supplier Name	DRAFT Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD ³)	Status of Supplier Adjustments Submitted by 3/15/16			New Conservation Standard (Based on Supplier- Submitted Adjustments Received by 3/15/16)	State Water Board Comments
	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply			
Anaheim City of	20%	-	-	approved	13%	
Antioch City of	28%	denied	approved	-	27%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area.
Arvin Community Services District	21%	denied	-	-	21%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	28%	-	-	denied	28%	Supply adjustment rejected - no certification/supporting documents
Bakersfield City of	33%	-	approved	-	31%	
Banning City of	28%	-	-	-	28%	No adjustments submitted
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	36%	-	approved	-	32%	
Blythe City of	28%	denied	-	-	28%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Brentwood City of	29%	-	approved	denied	28%	Supply adjustment rejected - not potable water
Buena Park City of	20%	-	-	approved	13%	
California Water Service Company Chico District	30%	-	approved	-	29%	
California Water Service Company Dixon, City of	25%	-	approved	-	24%	
California Water Service Company Dominguez	16%	-	-	approved	15%	
California Water Service Company Hermosa/Redondo	20%	-	-	approved	19%	
California Water Service Company King City	10%	-	approved	-	9%	
California Water Service Company Livermore	21%	-	approved	-	21%	
California Water Service Company Oroville	26%	-	approved	-	25%	
California Water Service Company Visalia	30%	-	approved	-	29%	
Camarillo City of	20%	-	approved	-	20%	
Cambria Community Services District	8%	-	-	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.

³ As reported by 1/1/16
Table Last Updated April 12, 2016

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Supplier Name	DRAFT Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD ³)		Status of Supplier Adjustments Submitted by 3/15/16		New Conservation Standard (Based on Supplier-Submitted Adjustments Received by 3/15/16)	State Water Board Comments
	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply			
Camrosa Water District	32%	-	approved		24%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	28%	-	approved		20%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Casitas Municipal Water District	32%	denied	approved		32%	Climate adjustment rejected - no supporting documents and requested ETO below state average
Castaic Lake Water Agency Santa Clarita Water District	29%	-	approved		28%	
Cerritos City of	28%	-	approved		21%	
Chino City of	24%	-	approved		21%	
Clovis City of	34%	denied	approved		33%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Coachella City of	20%	-	-		20%	No adjustments submitted
Corona City of	28%	denied	-		28%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Crescenta Valley Water District	20%	denied	-		18%	Climate adjustment rejected - default greater than the requested ETO
Cucamonga Valley Water District	32%	-	approved		30%	
Diablo Water District	25%	-	approved		23%	
Dinuba City of	30%	-	approved		29%	
Downey City of	20%	-	approved		14%	
East Bay Municipal Utilities District	16%	-	approved		16%	
East Orange County Water District	36%	-	approved		29%	
East Valley Water District	28%	denied	approved		22%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Eastern Municipal Water District	28%	approved	approved		20%	
El Centro City of	20%	-	-		20%	No adjustments submitted
El Dorado Irrigation District	25%	approved	approved		24%	

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	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply	Conservation Standard (Based on 3/15/16)	Supplier-Submitted Adjustments Received by 3/15/16)		
El Monte City of	-	approved	-	8%	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.	
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	denied	approved	-	28%	27%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area	
Escondido City of	-	-	approved	20%	12%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.	
Exeter City of	denied	approved	-	34%	34%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area	
Fairfield City of	-	approved	-	20%	19%		
Fallbrook Public Utility District	-	-	approved	36%	28%		
Folsom City of	-	approved	-	29%	28%		
Fortuna City of	-	approved	-	20%	20%		
Fountain Valley City of	-	-	approved	20%	13%		
Fresno City of	approved	approved	-	26%	25%		
Frustridge Vista Water Company	-	approved	-	33%	28%		
Fullerton City of	-	-	approved	28%	21%		
Galt City of	-	-	-	29%	29%	No adjustments submitted	
Golden State Water Company Artesia	-	approved	approved	16%	9%		
Golden State Water Company Barstow	-	approved	-	20%	20%		
Golden State Water Company Bay Point	-	approved	-	12%	12%		
Golden State Water Company Claremont	-	approved	-	32%	30%		
Golden State Water Company Cordova	-	approved	-	33%	32%		
Golden State Water Company Cowan Heights	-	approved	approved	36%	29%		
Golden State Water Company Culver City	-	approved	-	16%	16%		
Golden State Water Company Nonwalk	-	approved	approved	12%	8%		
Golden State Water Company Orcutt	-	approved	-	32%	31%		
Golden State Water Company Placentia	-	approved	approved	24%	17%		

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 Table Last Updated April 12, 2016

Urban Water Supplier Conservation Standard for Extended Emergency Regulation Rulemaking - 2016
Status Table Conservation Standards for Suppliers that Submitted Adjustments by 3/15/2016

Supplier Name	DRAFT	Status of Supplier Adjustments Submitted by 3/15/16			New Conservation Standard (Based on Supplier-Submitted Adjustments Received by 3/15/16)	State Water Board Comments
	Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD ¹)	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply		
Golden State Water Company S Arcadia	24%	-	approved	-	22%	
Golden State Water Company S San Gabriel	12%	-	approved	-	10%	
Golden State Water Company San Dimas	28%	-	approved	-	26%	
Golden State Water Company Simi Valley	24%	-	approved	-	22%	
Golden State Water Company Southwest	12%	-	-	approved	9%	
Golden State Water Company Southwest	12%	-	-	approved	9%	
Golden State Water Company West Orange	16%	-	approved	approved	9%	
Hanford City of	24%	-	approved	-	23%	
Hawthorne City of	16%	-	approved	-	16%	
Helix Water District	20%	denied	-	approved	12%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area. Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Hemet City of	16%	denied	-	-	14%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Hesperia Water District City of	28%	-	approved	-	28%	
Huntington Beach City of	20%	-	approved	approved	13%	
Huntington Park City of	8%	-	-	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.
Indio City of	28%	denied	approved	-	27%	Climate adjustment rejected - supporting document does not include station location information
Inglewood City of	12%	-	-	approved	11%	
Invine Ranch Water District	16%	-	approved	approved	8%	
Jurupa Community Service District	28%	approved	approved	-	23%	
Kerman, City of	29%	-	-	-	29%	No adjustments submitted
La Palma City of	20%	-	-	approved	13%	

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	Climate	Growth	Supply	In-Lieu			
				Climate	Supply		
La Verne City of	32%	-	-	denied	-	30%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area.
Laguna Beach County Water District	24%	-	-	-	denied	24%	Supply adjustment rejected - not a qualifying drought-resilient supply.
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	28%	-	-	denied	-	26%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Lakeside Water District	20%	-	-	-	approved	12%	Supply reported as 309 AF; WB staff converted to gallons. Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Lakewood City of	20%	-	-	-	approved	12%	
Lamont Public Utility District	25%	-	-	denied	-	25%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	36%	-	approved	denied	-	35%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Lee Lake Water District	32%	-	approved	denied	-	31%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Lincoln City of	29%	-	approved	-	-	28%	
Loma Linda City of	32%	-	approved	-	-	30%	
Long Beach City of	12%	-	-	-	approved	9%	
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	16%	approved	-	approved	-	14%	
Los Banos, City of	25%	denied	approved	denied	-	24%	Climate adjustment rejected - corrected typo results in default ETO
Lynwood City of	16%	-	-	-	approved	10%	
Madera City of	26%	denied	-	denied	-	26%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Manhattan Beach, City of	20%	-	-	-	approved	18%	

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	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply	Conservation Standard	New Conservation Standard		
Manteca City of	-	approved	-	30%	approved	27%	
Marina Coast Water District	-	approved	-	12%	approved	11%	
Mesa Water District	-	approved	approved	20%	approved	13%	Supply adjustment partially approved - colored water not a qualifying source
Modesto, City of	-	approved	-	34%	approved	33%	
Monte Vista Water District	-	approved	-	24%	approved	22%	
Montebello Land and Water Company	-	-	approved	16%	approved	9%	
Morgan Hill City of	-	approved	-	28%	approved	27%	
Mountain House Community Services District	-	approved	-	25%	approved	21%	
Nevada Irrigation District	-	approved	-	33%	approved	33%	
Newport Beach City of	-	-	approved	28%	approved	21%	
Norco City of	denied	-	-	36%	-	36%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
North Tahoe Public Utility District	-	-	-	25%	-	25%	No adjustments submitted
Norwalk City of	-	-	approved	20%	approved	17%	
Oceanside City of	-	-	approved	20%	approved	12%	
Oil Dale Mutual Water Company	-	approved	-	33%	-	31%	
Olivenhain Municipal Water District	-	-	approved	32%	approved	24%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Ontario City of	-	approved	-	24%	approved	20%	
Orange City of	-	-	approved	28%	approved	21%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.
Orchard Dale Water District	-	-	approved	12%	approved	8%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Otay Water District	-	-	approved	20%	approved	12%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	-	-	approved	20%	approved	12%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.
Paramount City of	-	-	approved	12%	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.
Park Water Company	-	-	approved	8%	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.

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Supplier Name	DRAFT Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD ³)		Status of Supplier Adjustments Submitted by 3/15/16			New Conservation Standard (Based on Supplier-Submitted Adjustments Received by 3/15/16)	State Water Board Comments
	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply	Climate	Growth		
Paso Robles City of	24%	-	approved	-	approved	24%	Supply adjustment rejected - not a qualifying drought-resilient supply.
Pico Water District	24%	-	-	-	approved	18%	
Pismo Beach City of	24%	-	denied	-	denied	22%	Growth adjustment modified; WB revised CI water use per connection.
Pittsburg City of	20%	denied	approved	approved	-	19%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Placer County Water Agency	29%	-	approved	-	approved	28%	
Pleasanton City of	24%	approved	approved	approved	-	24%	
Pomona City of	20%	-	approved	-	approved	18%	
Porterville City of	26%	denied	-	denied	-	26%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Poway City of	32%	-	-	-	approved	24%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Rainbow Municipal Water District	36%	-	-	-	approved	28%	
Ramona Municipal Water District	28%	-	-	-	approved	20%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Rancho California Water District	36%	approved	approved	approved	-	32%	
Redding City of	33%	-	-	-	-	33%	No adjustments submitted
Redlands City of	36%	-	denied	-	-	33%	Growth adjustment modified; WB staff applied revised population growth
Reedley City of	22%	-	approved	-	-	22%	
Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District	32%	-	-	-	approved	24%	
Ripon City of	34%	-	approved	-	-	33%	
Riverbank City of	30%	-	approved	-	approved	30%	
Riverside City of	28%	approved	-	approved	denied	25%	Supply adjustment rejected - not a qualifying drought-resilient supply.

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	Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD ³)	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply			
Riverside Highland Water Company	36%	-	approved	-	33%		
Roseville City of	25%	-	approved	-	25%		
Rubidoux Community Service District	28%	denied	-	approved	20%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area. Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.	
Sacramento County Water Agency	25%	-	approved	-	24%		
San Bernardino City of	28%	approved	approved	-	24%		
San Bernardino County Service Area 70J	25%	approved	-	-	24%	Includes revisions to source data (see page 15)	
San Diego City of	16%	-	approved	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.	
San Dieguito Water District	28%	-	-	approved	20%		
San Gabriel Valley Fontana Water Company	28%	denied	-	-	26%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area	
San Jacinto City of	32%	denied	-	-	30%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area	
San Juan Capistrano City of	28%	-	approved	-	27%		
Santa Ana City of	12%	-	-	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.	
Santa Barbara City of	12%	-	-	denied	12%	Supply adjustment rejected - not producing water yet.	
Santa Fe Irrigation District	36%	-	-	approved	28%	Supply reported as 956 AF; WB staff converted to gallons	
Santa Margarita Water District	24%	-	approved	-	23%		
Shafter City of	33%	denied	approved	-	32%	Climate adjustment rejected - default greater than the requested ETo	
South Gate City of	12%	-	-	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.	
Suburban Water Systems San Jose Hills	24%	-	approved	-	22%		
Sweetwater Authority	12%	-	-	approved	8%	Adjusted standard cannot fall below eight percent.	

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	Adjusted Conservation Standard (Based on Revised Jun-Sep 2014 R-GPCD ³)	In-Lieu Climate	Growth	Supply		
Torrance City of	20%	-	-	approved	19%	
Tulare, City of	30%	denied	-	-	30%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Tustin City of	28%	-	-	approved	21%	
Twentynine Palms Water District	24%	-	-	-	24%	No adjustments submitted
Vacaville City of	29%	-	approved	-	25%	Includes revisions to source data (see page 15)
Vallejos Water District	24%	-	-	approved	16%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Valley Center Municipal Water District	36%	-	-	approved	28%	Adjustment capped at eight percentage point reduction.
Vaughn Water Company	33%	-	approved	-	30%	
Victorville Water District	24%	denied	-	-	24%	Climate adjustment rejected - no supporting documents
Vista Irrigation District	20%	-	-	approved	12%	
Wasco City of	33%	denied	approved	-	32%	Climate adjustment rejected - no supporting documents (uploaded file is for growth)
West Kern Water District	25%	-	-	-	25%	No adjustments submitted
West Sacramento City of	25%	-	approved	-	25%	
West Valley Water District	32%	denied	approved	-	28%	Climate adjustment rejected - CIMIS stations are outside service area
Western Municipal Water District of Riverside	32%	approved	approved	-	28%	
Westminster City of	20%	-	-	approved	13%	
Whittier City of	20%	-	-	approved	17%	
Woodland City of	21%	-	approved	-	20%	
Yorba Linda Water District	36%	-	approved	approved	28%	
Yreka, City of	30%	-	approved	-	30%	
Yuba City City of	29%	-	approved	-	28%	

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Urban Water Supplier Conservation Standard for Extended Emergency Regulation Rulemaking - 2016
 Summary Tables Conservation Standards for Suppliers that Submitted Source Data Corrections by 3/15/2016

Corrections to Supplier CIMIS ETo Zone Designation

Supplier Name	Previous CIMIS ETo Zone and Default Climate Adjustment			Revised CIMIS ETo Zone and New Conservation Standard		
	CIMIS ETo Zone	Default Climate Adjustment	Conservation Standard	Revised CIMIS ETo Zone	Default Climate Adjustment	New Conservation Standard with Default Climate Adjustment
California Water Service Company Antelope Valley	14	3%	33%	17	4%	32%
San Bernardino County Service Area 70J	14	3%	25%	17	4%	24%

Conservation Tier Changes Due to Corrections of R-GPCD Source Data

Supplier Name	Previous R-GPCD Source Data			Revised R-GPCD and New Conservation Standard (based on R-GPCD corrections submitted by March 15, 2016 and Default Climate Adjustment)		
	Jul-Sep 2014 R-GPCD	Conservation Tier	Conservation Standard	Revised Jul-Sep 2014 R-GPCD	Revised Tier (Conservation Standard)	New Conservation Standard with Default Climate Adjustment
Phelan Pinon Hills Community Services District	181.6	8	32%	142.7	7 (28%)	24%
Pinedale County Water District	146.0	7	28%	88.9	4 (16%)	14%
Vacaville City of	185.7	8	32%	156.3	7 (28%)	25%

Attachment C

Executive Department

State of California

EXECUTIVE ORDER B-37-16 MAKING WATER CONSERVATION A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

WHEREAS California has suffered through a severe multi-year drought that has threatened the water supplies of communities and residents, devastated agricultural production in many areas, and harmed fish, animals and their environmental habitats; and

WHEREAS Californians responded to the drought by conserving water at unprecedented levels, reducing water use in communities by 23.9% between June 2015 and March 2016 and saving enough water during this period to provide 6.5 million Californians with water for one year; and

WHEREAS severe drought conditions persist in many areas of the state despite recent winter precipitation, with limited drinking water supplies in some communities, diminished water for agricultural production and environmental habitat, and severely-depleted groundwater basins; and

WHEREAS drought conditions may persist in some parts of the state into 2017 and beyond, as warmer winter temperatures driven by climate change reduce water supply held in mountain snowpack and result in drier soil conditions; and

WHEREAS these ongoing drought conditions and our changing climate require California to move beyond temporary emergency drought measures and adopt permanent changes to use water more wisely and to prepare for more frequent and persistent periods of limited water supply; and

WHEREAS increasing long-term water conservation among Californians, improving water use efficiency within the state's communities and agricultural production, and strengthening local and regional drought planning are critical to California's resilience to drought and climate change; and

WHEREAS these activities are prioritized in the California Water Action Plan, which calls for concrete, measurable actions that "Make Conservation a California Way of Life" and "Manage and Prepare for Dry Periods" in order to improve use of water in our state.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, in particular California Government Code sections 8567 and 8571, do hereby issue this Executive Order, effective immediately.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

The orders and provisions contained in my January 17, 2014 Emergency Proclamation, my April 25, 2014 Emergency Proclamation, Executive Orders B-26-14, B-28-14, B-29-15, and B-36-15 remain in full force and in effect except as modified herein.

State agencies shall update temporary emergency water restrictions and transition to permanent, long-term improvements in water use by taking the following actions.

USE WATER MORE WISELY

1. The State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall, as soon as practicable, adjust emergency water conservation regulations through the end of January 2017 in recognition of the differing water supply conditions across the state. To prepare for the possibility of another dry winter, the Water Board shall also develop, by January 2017, a proposal to achieve a mandatory reduction in potable urban water usage that builds off of the mandatory 25% reduction called for in Executive Order B-29-15 and lessons learned through 2016.
2. The Department of Water Resources (Department) shall work with the Water Board to develop new water use targets as part of a permanent framework for urban water agencies. These new water use targets shall build upon the existing state law requirements that the state achieve a 20% reduction in urban water usage by 2020. (Senate Bill No. 7 (7th Extraordinary Session, 2009-2010).) These water use targets shall be customized to the unique conditions of each water agency, shall generate more statewide water conservation than existing requirements, and shall be based on strengthened standards for:
 - a. Indoor residential per capita water use;
 - b. Outdoor irrigation, in a manner that incorporates landscape area, local climate, and new satellite imagery data;
 - c. Commercial, industrial, and institutional water use; and
 - d. Water lost through leaks.

The Department and Water Board shall consult with urban water suppliers, local governments, environmental groups, and other partners to develop these water use targets and shall publicly issue a proposed draft framework by January 10, 2017.

3. The Department and the Water Board shall permanently require urban water suppliers to issue a monthly report on their water usage, amount of conservation achieved, and any enforcement efforts.

ELIMINATE WATER WASTE

4. The Water Board shall permanently prohibit practices that waste potable water, such as:
 - Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes;
 - Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle;
 - Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature;
 - Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation; and
 - Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.
5. The Water Board and the Department shall direct actions to minimize water system leaks that waste large amounts of water. The Water Board, after funding projects to address health and safety, shall use loans from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to prioritize local projects that reduce leaks and other water system losses.
6. The Water Board and the Department shall direct urban and agricultural water suppliers to accelerate their data collection, improve water system management, and prioritize capital projects to reduce water waste. The California Public Utilities Commission shall order investor-owned water utilities to accelerate work to minimize leaks.
7. The California Energy Commission shall certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies that also increase energy efficiency.

STRENGTHEN LOCAL DROUGHT RESILIENCE

8. The Department shall strengthen requirements for urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans, which urban water agencies are required to maintain. These updated requirements shall include adequate actions to respond to droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought. While remaining customized according to local conditions, the updated requirements shall also create common statewide standards so that these plans can be quickly utilized during this and any future droughts.
9. The Department shall consult with urban water suppliers, local governments, environmental groups, and other partners to update requirements for Water Shortage Contingency Plans. The updated draft requirements shall be publicly released by January 10, 2017.

10. For areas not covered by a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the Department shall work with counties to facilitate improved drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities.

IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND DROUGHT PLANNING

11. The Department shall work with the California Department of Food and Agriculture to update existing requirements for Agricultural Water Management Plans to ensure that these plans identify and quantify measures to increase water efficiency in their service area and to adequately plan for periods of limited water supply.

12. The Department shall permanently require the completion of Agricultural Water Management Plans by water suppliers with over 10,000 irrigated acres of land.

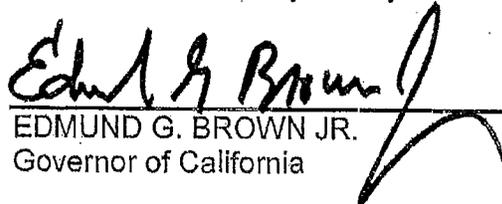
13. The Department, together with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, shall consult with agricultural water suppliers, local governments, agricultural producers, environmental groups, and other partners to update requirements for Agricultural Water Management Plans. The updated draft requirements shall be publicly released by January 10, 2017.

The Department, Water Board and California Public Utilities Commission shall develop methods to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Executive Order, including technical and financial assistance, agency oversight, and, if necessary, enforcement action by the Water Board to address non-compliant water suppliers.

This Executive Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 9th day of May 2016.


EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State

Attachment D

STRIKEOUT ORDINANCE

OLD LANGUAGE: ~~Struck Out~~
NEW LANGUAGE: Double Underline

ORDINANCE NUMBER O-_____ (NEW SERIES)

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 7,
DIVISION 38 OF THE SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE BY
AMENDING SECTIONS 67.3802, 67.3803 AND 67.3805, ALL
RELATING TO EMERGENCY WATER REGULATIONS.

§ 67.3802 Definitions

The following words and phrases whenever used in this Division will have the meaning defined in this section:

Cascading Fountain through *Grower* [No change in text.]

Measurable Rainfall means a period during and within 48 hours after rainfall of 1/8 of an inch or more recorded at the nearest reporting weather station for the customer.

Metropolitan through *Potted Plant* [No change in text.]

~~*Rain Event* means a period during or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation of 1/8 an inch or more recorded at the nearest reporting weather station for the customer.~~

Recreational Fountain through *Water Conservation* [No change in text.]

§ 67.3803 Water Waste Prohibitions

~~The following restrictions will be in effect at all times.~~

To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, each of the following actions are prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

- (a) ~~A customer shall not allow water to leave the customer's property by drainage onto adjacent properties or public or private roadways or streets or gutters due to excessive irrigation and/or uncorrected leaks.~~
- (a) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
- (b) through (e) [No change in text.]
- (f) ~~Vehicle washing shall only be done in a commercial car wash or using a hose with an automatic shutoff nozzle or hand-held container.~~
- (f) Using a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
- (g) [No change in text.]
- (h) ~~Restaurants and other food establishments shall only serve and refill water upon request.~~
- (h) Serving drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served or purchased.

- (i) ~~Guests in hotels, motels, and other commercial lodging establishments shall be provided the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.~~
- (i) Operating a hotel or motel without providing guests the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily, or operating a hotel or motel without prominently displaying notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.
- (j) [No change in text.]
- (k) The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.
- (l) The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
- (m) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after *measurable rainfall*.

§ 67.3805 Drought Response Level 1 – Drought Watch Condition

- (a) [No change in text.]
- (b) [No change in text.]
- (1) through (6) [No change in text.]
- (7) ~~Irrigation is prohibited during a *rain event*.~~

RCP:mt:bas
July 1, 2016
Dept.: Public Utilities
Doc. No.: 1315911_2

Attachment E



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

April 14, 2016

Sent via Electronic Mail: commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov

The Honorable Felicia Marcus, Chair
and Members of the State Water Resources Control Board
c/o Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Comment Letter – Urban Water Conservation Workshop

Dear Chair Marcus and Members of the Board:

Thank you for this opportunity to address the three questions posed in the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) Notice of Public Workshop for Wednesday, April 20, 2016, and to continue the dialogue regarding the design and implementation of the Emergency Water Conservation regulations. We are pleased that general hydrologic conditions have improved this year, as is represented in the Department of Water Resources' March 2016 announcement that Table A Allocations were anticipated to increase to 45%, and we are hopeful that the State Water Board's deliberations will conclude that statewide emergency conditions are no longer merited. To the extent that any areas in the state continue to face severe shortages or water quality issues, we support focused problem-solving efforts by the State Water Board.

Absent the discontinuation of the Emergency Regulation, the City of San Diego supports amendments allowing individual agencies and regions the ability to determine their drought resilience based on the availability of supplies to meet anticipated demands. Should an agency anticipate a supply imbalance, it would identify and communicate to the State Water Board the demand reductions necessary to achieve supply balancing.

The City of San Diego continues to promote water-use efficiency as a civic responsibility citywide. As an original (1991) member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) San Diego's Public Utilities Department has never wavered from its commitment to water-use efficiency education and incentives and has been a leader in water conservation. San Diego is now embarking on the implementation of next-generation best management practices for water conservation, including the installation of smart water meters citywide. Additionally, our Pure Water Program will assure that San Diegans are reusing, and thereby conserving, indoor water uses.



Public Utilities Department

9192 Topaz Way • San Diego, CA 92123-1117



Page 2

Honorable Felicia Marcus, Chair
and Members of the State Water Resources Control Board
April 14, 2016

San Diego is pleased to offer the following responses to the three questions asked by the State Water Board:

1. What elements of the existing February 2016 Emergency Regulation, if any, should be modified and how so?

The City of San Diego supports a supply-based approach in lieu of continuing the statewide conservation mandate. This proposed approach would direct water agencies to assess their ability to meet demands through October 31, 2016, based on their available supplies. Agencies would certify their determination on June 1, 2016, and provide monthly reporting thereafter to assure compliance with their determination. Self-certification at a regional basis would be an available option if all urban water agencies in the region agree to this approach.

As part of the self-certification, the State Water Board could collect estimates on the following types of information:

- Amount of all supplies by source available June through October 2016.
- Available reserve supplies in storage that would be available for the coming water year(s).
- Sustainability of groundwater supplies taking into account projected water use through October 2016 and that reserves are needed to maintain the aquifer within a safe operating range.
- Projected monthly potable water demands for June through October 2016, based on past monthly averages from 2013 through 2015.
- Actual agency-adopted shortage level based on their Water Shortage Contingency Plan, taking into account estimated water demands and available supplies through October 2016.

The State Water Board would have the ability to verify agencies' certified supply figures by requesting documentation that would support the figures. All suppliers would continue to prohibit specific water uses included in Section 864 of the current Emergency Regulation and be prepared to implement the actions specified in their Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as appropriate.

2. How should the State Water Board account for regional differences in precipitation and lingering drought impacts, and what would be the methods of doing so?

The supply-based approach described above aligns perfectly with an approach that accounts for regional differences in water supply reliability. In the San Diego region, for example, we would expect that the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) would account for all local and imported water supplies, including seawater desalination and recycling – both of which are available independent of hydrologic conditions. Additionally, the amount of water made available by the Metropolitan Water District will be known to the Water

Page 3
Honorable Felicia Marcus, Chair
and Members of the State Water Resources Control Board
April 14, 2016

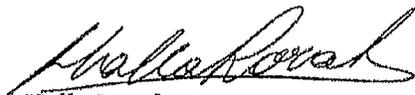
Authority by May of 2016 as well, making the regional supply balancing assessment relatively easy to complete.

3. To what extent should the State Water Board consider the reliability of urban water supplier supply portfolios in this emergency regulation?

We strongly encourage the assessment of an urban water supplier's supply portfolio during the term of the extended emergency regulation in order to determine the most appropriate emergency conservation response. This assessment is inherent in a supply-based approach and is what the City of San Diego always incorporates when analyzing the severity of drought conditions and determining appropriate responses for our ratepayers.

The City of San Diego is pleased that our ratepayer investments in supply diversification and water use efficiency have resulted in strong resiliency in the face of drought circumstances. A supply-based approach makes sense for not only assuring that California has enough water through October of this year, but also for the long-term. It is incumbent on all water agencies to perform "real-time" supply balancing analyses and restrict demands as needed. Moreover, it is incumbent on all water agencies to make the investments necessary to assure limited impacts from future droughts.

Sincerely,



Halla Razak, P.E.
Director, Public Utilities Department

CP/slh

Attachment F



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

May 16, 2016

Sent via Electronic Mail: commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov

The Honorable Felicia Marcus, Chair
and Members of the State Water Resources Control Board
c/o Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Comment Letter – May 18, 2016, BOARD MEETING (Conservation Extended
Emergency Regulation)

Dear Chair Marcus and Members of the Board:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Staff Proposal for Extended Emergency Regulation for Urban Water Conservation that was issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on May 9, 2016. We agree that it is appropriate to consider a revised approach for the extended conservation regulations since water supply conditions have improved, but also because encouraging a robust adaptive water management planning process is elemental for achieving long-term water supply reliability statewide.

Proposed Supply-Based Approach

The City of San Diego (San Diego) strongly supports the general approach proposed by State Water Board staff to allow individual retail agencies the ability to establish and self-certify 2016 conservation standards based on a demonstration of local potable supply adequacy in 2016 and three additional dry years. We supported the Supply-Based approach in our previous letter dated April 14, 2016, and we now ask the State Water Board to adopt it, with some minor edits, at its May 18 Board Meeting. Our proposed edits are as follows:

1. Allow Additional Analysis and Reporting Time

The proposed regulation would require water wholesalers to submit by June 8, 2016, data associated with water supply availability for the next three years and then require retail water agencies to utilize this information to submit and self-certify its conservation standard by June 15, 2016. This timeframe is very aggressive, especially considering the fact that agencies such as ours have multiple wholesale water providers from which to collect data. We ask for consideration an additional week in the reporting deadlines to allow sufficient time for an orderly and robust evaluation process.



2. Allow the Option for Wholesalers to Report Expected Supply Sufficiency within their Service Territory

The proposed regulation directs water wholesalers to report the volume of water that it expects it would deliver to each urban water supplier in each of the next three years so that each retail water agency can complete and submit its own supply sufficiency assessment. We support this approach but also request the addition of an optional approach allowing water wholesalers the ability to evaluate the supply sufficiency of available aggregate water supplies to meet the aggregate water demands of the urban water suppliers they serve. Assuming the wholesale water agency can demonstrate regional supply sufficiency, no additional analysis would be needed by the retail water agencies for their self-certification reporting. This offers a more streamlined reporting option.

3. Base Future Demands on Years 2013 – 2015

The proposed regulation directs water suppliers to project future demands based on an average of total annual potable water production from the years 2013 and 2014. San Diego recommends that the State Water Board instead incorporate a three-year average production from 2013-2015 to more accurately represent continued water-use efficiency responses related to continued curtailment of some discretionary water uses and continued statewide encouragement of water conservation efforts.

4. Continue Hospitality Industry Promotion of Water Conservation

The proposed regulations recommend eliminating two end-user requirements that we believe have been highly instrumental in communicating the importance of using water wisely: a) requiring restaurants to serve water only upon request; and, b) requiring hotels and motels to offer patrons the option of having towels and linens laundered daily. The conservation messages supported by these actions are especially important in tourism communities such as San Diego. As such, San Diego established them as permanent water waste prohibitions in its municipal code back in 2011. San Diego encourages the State Water Board to likewise and incorporate these water use prohibitions as permanent in California.

Conservation Floor

In its meeting announcement, the State Water Board encouraged those submitting written comments to address the question of whether there should be a conservation floor incorporated into the extended emergency regulation. San Diego believes that the 20x2020 framework established by SB 7x 7 establishes the State's conservation floor for each water agency in terms of a gallons per capita goal for 2015 and 2020. As long as an agency is meeting or exceeding its 20x2020 goals for 2015 and if that agency projects no supply shortages in its report to the State Water Board, then no emergency exists and the addition of an arbitrary conservation floor is not justifiable within the scope of this regulation.

Page 3
Honorable Chair Felicia Marcus
and Members of the State Water Resources Control Board
May 16, 2016

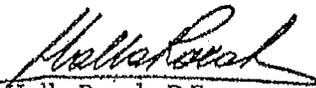
Reporting during Emergency Conditions and Permanent Framework for Water Use

San Diego supports the ongoing reporting requirements in the proposed regulation. Additionally, we would like to suggest future consideration of adding reporting metrics related to the impacts, if any, that continued indoor water conservation is having on wastewater systems. San Diego's wastewater flows have been reduced by 10% since 2012, largely as a result of the water conservation regulations. We have seen related increases in solids and chemical use for sulfide control in the collections system. Increased levels of suspended solids due to water conservation and waste diversion from landfills (another California policy priority) have the potential to impact the operations of our wastewater facilities and is making clearer to us the integrated nature of water management policy decisions.

As an agency that is embarking on a large-scale water reuse program, we support policies to assure that future wastewater flows will be sufficient to ensure viability or functionality of recycling and reuse. When discussions on the long-term conservation framework ensue, we hope that the State Water Board will promote an approach that looks at the full spectrum of integrated water management issues and opportunities before us and not just look at water conservation as a stand-alone item.

The City of San Diego thanks the State Water Board for your continued leadership. We have actively participated in the conservation discussions over the past year and a half and we look forward to continued dialogue on the design of a permanent framework for water-use efficiency.

Sincerely,



Halla Razak, P.E.

Director, Public Utilities Department

CP/slh

Attachment G

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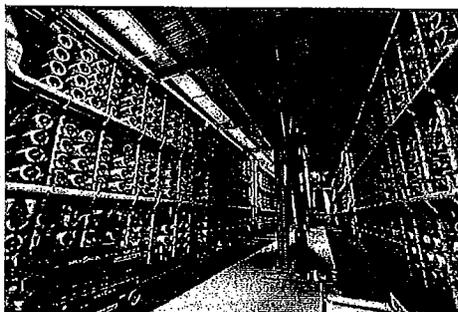
Analysis Shows Sufficient Water Supplies for San Diego Region Using New State Formula

Analysis Shows Sufficient Water Supplies for San Diego Region Using New State Formula

Share This

The Water Authority and its member agencies have sufficient water supplies to meet demands even during three additional dry years and won't be subject to state-mandated water-use reductions through January 2017, according to initial calculations.

Regional supply sufficiency results from 25 years of strategic investments, including Colorado River water conservation-and-transfer agreements, the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant and local water development projects such as water recycling facilities.



The Water Authority's diversification strategy is expected to provide additional regulatory relief under State rules adopted in May.

Based on the projections, the Board voted unanimously during a June 9 special meeting to take a regional approach to the state's recently approved process for certifying supply sufficiency for the Water Authority's 24 member agencies and establishing a new long-term drought awareness initiative.

Water Authority Board Chair Mark Weston recognized the role of the region's residents and businesses who reduced water use by 21 percent since June 2015 in response to emergency state mandates, beating the state's aggregate regional target of 13 percent. Conserved water has been stored locally for future use in case drought conditions worsen or an earthquake or other disaster interrupts imported water deliveries.

As the Water Authority finalizes the state's self-sufficiency certification process, it's also developing a new campaign that promotes long-term water-use efficiency to begin this summer. The Water Authority is an industry leader in water-use efficiency efforts, with resources such as award-winning, water-efficient landscaping classes for homeowners; a video version of the classes to increase public access; a water waste reporting app for smartphones; free water-use checkups for residents and businesses; and incentive programs. Details are at WaterSmartSD.org.

The Water Authority also will continue to raise awareness about wasteful water practices prohibited statewide, such as irrigating lawns so as to cause runoff or within 48 hours after measurable rain. While most of California remains in drought, significant rain and snow last winter helped refill major reservoirs in Northern California and boost projected deliveries from the State Water Project to 60 percent, the highest since 2012. That prompted the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to end its supply allocations in May 2016, setting the stage for the Water Authority Board to end allocations to its member agencies the same month.

Also in May, the State Water Board replaced state-mandated conservation targets with a supply-based approach that considers each agency's specific situation and water supplies – an approach the Water Authority and others sought for more than a year. The State Water Board also approved allowing wholesalers such as the Water Authority to certify supply sufficiency for their regions if every retail agency they service agrees. Self-certification data is due to the state June 22, and the conservation standards under the new state approach will be retroactive to the start of June.

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Permanent Prohibitions

The State Water Board has permanently prohibited practices that waste potable water such as:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians

Note: State prohibitions remain in effect against homeowner associations taking action against homeowners who are saving water on their landscape during a declared drought emergency.

Even with the changed regulations, it's important for homes and businesses in the region to use water wisely at all times and abide by state and local rules prohibiting water waste. For information about water-use rules by community, go to Local Agency Water Restrictions.

In addition, residents and businesses can take steps such as replacing water-intensive turfgrass with low-water-use plants to improve the region's long-term drought resiliency. For information and resources, go to WaterSmartSD.org.

The State Board's actions follow an executive order by Gov. Jerry Brown on May 9 that directed the agency to adjust short-term drought measures to reflect improved water supply conditions while focusing on the challenges created by the potential for long-term drought. Hydrologic conditions in parts of California – particularly Northern California – have markedly improved since last year. Many reservoirs are above historic averages for late spring, and water allocations from the State Water Project are at 60 percent, the highest since 2012.

Improved supplies prompted the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California on May 10 to end drought-induced allocations to its member agencies, including the Water Authority.

Background

Starting in June 2015, the State Water Board's water-use regulation directed Water Authority member agencies to reduce water use by 12 to 36 percent compared to 2013 baseline levels. Total regional potable water use in San Diego County declined by 21 percent from June 2015 through February 2016, beating the state's aggregate target of 20 percent for the San Diego region during the initial phase of emergency regulation. Conserved water has been stored in the recently expanded San Vicente Reservoir since May 2015.

In March 2016, state regulators certified the supply of potable water from the Carlsbad desalination plant as drought-resilient, reducing the regional impacts of the state's emergency water-use mandates. Certification lowered the regional aggregate water conservation goal to about 13 percent, though water-use targets continued to vary by local water agency.

The Water Authority worked closely with the state to ensure that local member agencies benefited from investments in the nation's largest seawater desalination plant, which opened in December and produces about 50 million gallons per day of high-quality, drought-proof water that reduces the region's reliance on other water sources. The Water Authority also strongly advocated for a flexible and locally based approach to drought management that balances available supplies and demands.

Resources

State Water Resources Control Board's Website on Emergency Regulation and Conservation Standards

